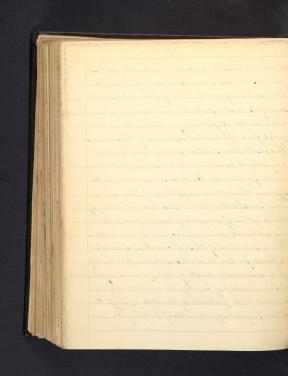
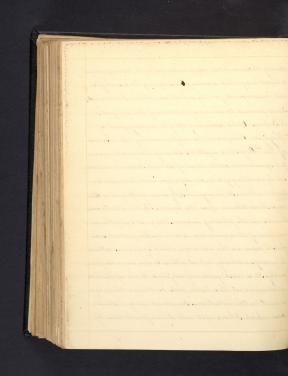
Paped March 16 1820 Inaugural Essay Bilions Colic C Mark Barrah Bennsylvania Philadelphia Sep. 1825.

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To common is Belious Colic to our country, and so often has it been described not only by those who hold a lower grade in the professions, but also by some of its most respectable members, that no addition ather to it's pathology or treatment, can beer peoled from the limited experience of the student. This observation is indeed so applicable to almost every subject connected with our science, that the can didate for medical Honours, seldom attempts to offer any thing at all original; or if he does, he generally finds, either that he has been led astray by the deception of momentary imagination, or that his sentiments have been recorded by other writers. The consideration of these circumstances, render it difficult for him to make a selection. But having for a considerable length of time, pursued my ste. dies in a district of country, the inhabitants of which appeared to be particularly hable to this affection I had frequent opportunities of treating it; and



thereby became better acquainted with it, than perhaps almost any other diseases Considering this a suffice. ent inducement for the selection which Thavemade, I will proceed to the consideration of the subject. Delious Colic according to the arrangement of "Profesor Chapman" is ranked among the diseases of the Digestive system? It may be defined, a pain ful spasmodic contraction of an intestine accompani ed by vomiting of biter constipution and increased arterial action. It is regarded by some writers as a Bil ious Lever thrown upon the bowelf Belious Coliccom mences in the following manners. The first symptom which we have of it's appearance is a chill. The patient soon pelea pain in the abdomen, which sometimes attacks him very suddenly, but at others comes on more gradwally It is most generally confined to one spot which, if examined at this time, fiels as though there were a knot in the intestine. In almost every obstinate ease which I have met with I have found this to



be situated in some part occupied by the small inter tines, while on the contrary where it has been light and easily removed by injections, it has been located somewhere in the course of the colon. In this manner Thave accounted valisfactority to myself, for the ofwhinacy of some, and the easy removal of other cases. At the same time with the commencement of the pain, we may observe febrile excitement, which is soon followed by anorexia, nausea and vomiting of believes matter. There is during the whole progress of the dis ease, obstinate constipation and considerable thirst, and the patient complains of a bitter taste. These are the most common symptoms which we meet with, out there are sometimes affections of the eyes, as blindness, perversion of vision be. Asil advances, the vomiting becomes more violent, and the pain increase es, often becoming so exquisite, that the unhappy sufferer emplores us to administer a fatal doses Hiccough now comes on and continues obstinately,

getesdard by ancreein, named and matter. There is decaying the whole groupely of the d blindalety processioned in store to which it

untill at last, a sinking of the pulse; cefsation of the pain and fated breath indicate a mortification of the intestines and approaching death. Sometimes the perintaltic motion of the intestines is so totally inverted, that all their contents are evacuated by the mouth, and even glysters will be vomited, which constitutes the "Sliac Pafsion" It is perhaps wor thy of remark, that in the commencement of this affection, propure entirely relieves the pain, but in the more advanced stages, very much increases it. Sam aware that in my description of the symp. toms, I have differed in some respects, from all others who have written on them. As regards this part of the subject, I have not, followed any author, but with one or two exceptions, confined my remarks exclusively to my own observation. In every case of Bilious bolic which has come under my care, I have asked the patient whether he experienced any twisting sensation about the umbilious, and have uniformly

nage the and man alighter with athe "the " Payrear March thomas hilly now I am aware that eval much was blocked the runder a bour wood have written on their is to reduce the one or feel axea of conference was somethe

neuved the same answer, that he did not This fact may appear singular, but it is no left true. This apprehens as far as my knowledge extends, in always parent in This limit Colic. I don't presume to upheld any opinion of my own, in opposition to that of the experienced Physician, or to affect, that there is not generally a painful sensation about the navel but merely state what has occurred to me.

The causes which produce it, are various, but the most common are indigestible food, a redundance of acrid biles long continued costiveness, hardened faces, and the external application of cold, have timbarly to the inferior extensition It appears tome, that there two last onjoined, the former as a predict posing, and the fatter as an excling cause, are the most frequent agents in the production of this die case. Me may very often learn by enguing that the patient has only a short time preceding the attach, been exposed to cold, and shave in several

in the William tellie at land who in to The course wind due down it removed war rate the unitered appearantement hatent havenly a shoot fine hereding the atinstances, having the spoom to subside and all unplies and symptoms disappear, immediately after the evacuation by gloritor, of a hardened lump of faces. In such cases, it is probable that the focas by maining to long in the intestines, produces appearing the long in the intestines, produces appearing of the political and that the cold creites a spasmodic contraction, by which the former is grasped, and the papeage thus closed.

The Diagnosis" may be stated in a few words. The only diseases with which it can be confounded, are the other bowel, affections. It may be disting quicked from these by the chill with which it commences and the high arterial action which attends it during its progreps. These I believe are always present in this disease, but never in the others of the same hind. There are also symptom preclicate each of the other forms, which will aid in the distinction.

"Prognosis" Bilows bolic is never to be rechoud

nowing the someon to subject of and April brite de a paragi reguesioni and that the sold acculat a sur brote contractions by which the somer or and will and the dialodice this cloud. The Quality may be stated and entif discases with which it out to one from quarted from theore by the drill go the which commences and the harp witingly william attender it diesena ate inmagalo. Malis I aflere unines interior to row their discover but shows of the same hand, there out Daline Coliched neventer

void of danger, as it may impectedly terminate in gangrene. There are however somptome, which may be regarded as favourable. When the writation of the stomach subsides, so that we may have anop portunity of administering our remedies, when the patient experiences a rumbling sensation in the ab. domen, whe that produced by the operation of medieine or when there is a discharge of faces, followed by a relief of the pain, we may have reason to ex. peel a favourable termination. On the contrary, a sudden repation of pain, while the costiveness remains obstinate, cold sweats, a sinking pulse, syncope and hiccough denote that mortification and consequently death is near at hand. The Hiac Refsion is to be considered highly dangerous. The usual appearances to be observed on difsection, are inflamation of the intestines, with a spasmodie constriction of some part of the tube or intus Susceptio. In the treatment of this disease the recovery

when a commence with the same domen lehe that produced by the operation of med wind so when then we washing a freen pollow miner or timety only sugarbers sinding persons It was a to be condiderable heaping knowned the revolved in of some part of the lite or whose Sweet . In the treatment of this diverse the bearing

must ultimately depend on the removal of the spasm. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to evacuate the contents of the intestines, and to remove the mor bid irritability existing in that part of the system. But to preserve the life of the patient from the most imminent hazard, it is still more necessary to prevent and remove those inflamatory affections, which occur in this disease. As the chief danger in Colic arises from an inflammation and consequent mortification of the intestines, it will always be proper when the case is violent to commence with copious venescition The prompt abstraction of blood in the commence ment of this disease, very often entirely arrests its progress he may draw off twenty or twenty five Bunces at once with perfect safely and decided advantage. But soon if we don't gain all that has been stated, we quard against subsequent inflammation, and facilitate the operation of the medicines. If there is no material alteration

bed wedlandedy existing in that first of the system. an this discorder to the chief dances in long which from an inflammed on and consecued matchention cast as rivered to commence with comous remarition minist of this diseases very often entirely arrests its Ounces at once with perfect safely and decided adbein stated, we quark against bubsequent

produced by the first bleeding, it should be repeated. We should next attempt to calm the irritability of the stomach, which is frequently so great that every thing swallowed is immediately rejected. To effect this object line water, opium, anodyne injections, flannel wrung out of a warm fluid or bottles of warm water applied to the abdomen, and numerous other remedies have been recommended. When spinned used, it should be given in form of pill which has been kept for a considerable time. But of all the remedies which I have employed for this purpose is an Epispastic applied over the Epigastrie region. The warm bath is sometimes beneficially employed to mitigate the irritability of the stomach, and allay the spasmodic affect tion of the intestines. Emetics have been highly spoken of in this disease. Where there are large accumulations of acrid matter in the stom--ach, they will undoubtedly prove -

the stomach, which is previoully to areal that count then swallowed is remediately rejected So affect this object lime water shinen anodone insections, flaund wrong out of a win fluid or menerous other remedist have been recommended. When bridged weed, it should be given in your of with which had been peter for a considerable time. this purpose is an episopastic applied over he brightie reason. The warm bath is sometime the Monach, and allow the insunder aller in of the intestines. Emoties have been higher chen of in this disorde where there are large accumulations of acrid mother in the storm-

sorviceable, but as a general rule, they are not at all applieable, they increase the imitation which is already too great, and add very much to the distress of the patient, it is urged in their favour, that they produce general relaxation. This cannot be denied, but the same end can be accomplished much more effectually, and with less pain to the patient by enemater. After having checked the somiting incident to Colic we have still an important and difficult object before us the are now to make use of all our offorts to open the bowels as soon as possible. The necessity of this is urged, not only by the cries of the patient for relief, but also by the tendency to a return of the gastric irritation, and the liability to gangrene. For facility of description, I shall divide the remedies which are employed for this purposes, into three classes. Catharties, those which are given per anum and external applications. Cathartics In treating of these articles in the disease under consideration, it is

general relaxation. This cannot be deried, but the Me howing similed the conding mudant to Living in have still an indicatant and alband object looks to open the bosoeld versionty of this is unweiter not only be the ours intend for reliefs but also for the landency to a of the gastice initalish and nester facility of descriptions I shall divise the infeloped for these people or who the da ses. Catharties, they which wis goon you demak off lierbond bathwelied by broken of these difficult to say which one has the strongest claims to our attention In one case we find that the most drastic purgatives are requisites while in another which in appearance is precisely similar, the mildest laxatives are far superior in efficacy. But as I have had reason to prefer those which are not of a very active nature, I will commence with them. Castor Bil is used often er perhaps in bolie than any other medicine. But to derive any advantage from it, we must be careful to select that which is least disagreeable to the par tient, and give it in small and frequently repeated doses. It is usually taken either alone or with water or wine, but I think a better way of administering it, is to pour it on hot coffee and drink as soon as sufficiently cool. The Clive Cil being less offensive, would probably be found beneficials where the Ol. Ricini cannot be taken. As the latter however is more active, it is generally prefered, when admissible. The Newtral salts are also among the most valuable

and the first of the first of the state of t are modelles while in another which in appreciance at married summers, the milded them. Color lit is weed after I think a bottom way of administrance it, is woodly be found loudicials when the W. Rivin cannot be laken. to the latter accourse is more active,

Cathartics in this affection. The Sulphate of Magnesia, which is one of the best, is said to be particularly applicable to all diseases which are altended with gastric writation, so much so, that it has frequently been known to remain in the stomach after every other article had been rejected Among the more active purgatives generally give en in this disease, are balomel, jalap, Rheubart, Gamboge, Scammony, Senna Vi. These may be administered either alone or combined with each other. I favourite prescription of Tropisor Chapman is Calomel and opium united . In cases of great danger, two or three grains of the latter with twolve or fifteen of the former, may be given every three or four hours. He says by uniting the medicines, we obtain a great advantage. Is soon as the opium begins to act, the spasmodie contraction will generally give way, and the Calomel being thus suffered to operate, produces copious evac nations of the bowels and the disease is entire by removed. The balomel is also more apt to be

a: 26 Senna leaves 3vs Cream of Jarlar 3v Manna _ - 3iii Boiling Water lis Make an infusion

retained on the stomach when used in conjunction with spinner. It is a common practice among medical merefile country to give ascombination of Sunna, hanna and Evenus Gartar, pagased as follows I

Of this a wave glapfull may begin everyten or fifteen min uter This very often proves succeptul, as done also the fugland Catharlica either alone or united with the Chloride of Acoury. There are other catharlies which may be employed in this affections but I believe I have insumarated the most important. Some practitioners have occommended the swallowing of gold and silver balls or pite, on the supposition that by their weight, they would fone themselves through the contracted part of the intestine; but those seem much more they to create, than to remove an obstruction. It appears to me impossible that they can not be their gravity, because the intestines do not be in a straight

wither affections tent I believe I have

line, from the pylones to the anus; and this were actually the case, we cannot suppose the weight of a ball as large as agman could swallow, would prove very efficacious in removing either a spasmodio constrict tion, or an obstruction from any other cause. The same observations are equally applicable to Quichsilver. These are however some cases on records particularly one by Mr. Mon Terry published in the sixteenth Velume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries inwhich the Hydrargyrus swallowed in great quantities, was attended with the happiest effect, after every other remedy had been tried in vain. Those been informed by different Fractitioners that they had sometimes met with the same success in this remedy, but none of them have been able to give any satisfactory expla nation of its " Hodes Operandi" Were the Stricture sites ated in a portion of the intestine, the direction of which was downwards, the Quichfilver, acting by it's gravity, might possibly effect some good, but if on the contrary,

convoctions are equally applicable to by Mr. fin Terry published on the rixteen links unce of the Edmburgh Medical Come attended with the rapped effects ofine afferent Grachetioner that they with the stome success in this ration of the hoour thorander here the in a particon of the intestige, the wells line buickfilmen actions

it were to meet with the contraction while passing upwards, it could not, to speak in the most favourable terms of it, be of any advantage. It is a very popular opinion in the country, that this article administered even in the smallest quantity, will certainly either run through the bowels, or destroy the patient, in fifteen or twenty minutes. On this account, you can seldom induce any one to take it. This is not however, any great misfortunes for the remody dont appear to prome ise much good. It will also be proper while using batharties, or even before if the irritation of the stomach should continue long, to administer mild aperient injections. These are almost innumerable but the most common are the following: equal parts of Clive Cil. Molafses, and muriate of soda dissolved in apint of water, or milk, half a pint, Molafses half a pint and lard three ounces, or Sulpate of Soda or Magnesia three ounces dispolved in a pint of roater; or warm water alone . I pint of fluid is the quantity usually di -

even in the smallest amentely will certainly allow through the reaction distroy the patenting officer bedievely minutes by this account, you can selden endices any one to lake it . Ind is not however, and marties or corn before if the undation of the Saman retions I have are almost innumerable out this commen are the following sound harts of this land there capers on Sallate o Soda or Magnesic the alone . I find of fluid is the markle would are

rected for an Emma, but I think it might generally be increased with advantage. If those above enumerated should fail, we may use of others which are more active; as an infusion of Senna and Jalap, Senna and Rhubat or all combined. The injection of Turpentine has been high by spoken of in this case. It is prepared by combining Oleum Terebenthing a table spoonfull the white and yolk of one egg and water one pint. This is even more effi--cacious in Hatulent Colice A pint or more of cold water or even ice water is said to have been injected with complete success. After all these remedies have failed, we may resort to the Tobacco injection, either by infusion or smoke. To prepare the infusion, pour a pint of hot water on one dracknof the powdered leaves, one half of which is to administered at a time A common pipe will answer very well to administer the smoke Will the bowl with Tolace and inflame it; then cover it with a rag, and introduce the stem into the rectum, blow through the bowl A particular appa-

rected for and I hame, but I think by spoken of in this own It is prefriend by una Tarbirdhaw a lade spoonfull the while our in Haluland Colored find or more of cordination or new new water as Jaid to hear but engeled with complete succeper litter all spose remedies have with edi an man nevert to the Solver in welver on sion or smoke To praise the interest nen paper williand were no as north to a done midder their more.

ratus has been invented for this purpose, but cannot always be had. It should however be recollected, that Tobacco should never be used, excepting as a dernierre sort. The powerfule sedative effects of this article have been known to destroy the patient almost immediately after its administration. Mr. Carl of London, has proposed the introduction of a suppository as a means of quarding against the danger which arises from the injection of quill of Tobacco may be deposited in the rectum, it is said, with as much effect, as the smoke or infusion, and may be withdrawn immediately on the appearance of dangerous symptoms. This statement has been fully corroborated by other Practitioners. An Comerna constituted of twenty or thirty grains of Jan tarved Antimony dissolved in half a fint of warmwa. ter, has been strongly recommended in this disease, by Professor Chapman. He says "when the effect is full and complete, an extraordinary degree of museular debility takes place, without, however, producing,

cariotion . Lawill of Johans maile An Concord constituted of beauty or the les, has been strongly recommien Sellon I hapman. He days and complete, an extracordina we debility takes place, without, howway from

so far as I have observed, any permanent mischief" He has given it in the quantity of a drachm and has succeeded with it after every thing else had been tried in vain Shave seen it employed in two cases, from the result of which I. an inclined to believe that it is one of the very best reme. dies. In one enstance forty grains of it were injected to relieve the pain, which notwithstanding the use of very large quan tities of opium, continued so violent, that it threatened to destroy the patient, but disappeared immediately after the administration of the glyster It is necessary to bear in mind, that like batharties, the mildest bremata will some times succeeds when the more stimulating ones have failed. We should not therefore despair of effecting a cure, when we have tried one set of remedies without success, but resort to others and run through the whole catalogues The more introduction of a candle into the rectum, will sometimes put an end to the disease, after it has baffled us in all our preceding attempts. Mechanical dilatation may be resorted to, with a considerable degree of confi-

lice Income enstance lorder arrains or alion of the graphet is necessary

dence. The safest and best method, is to inject a large quantity of tepid waters by a proper syringes which will throwst into the rectum in a continued stream, and with some force, the patient drinking copiously at the same time. From one two gallons have been, thrown into the intestines and half a gallon, drunk with the happiest effects, Before concluding the treatment of Biliow Colic, I have only to speak of those remedies which are applied externally, for the purpose of evacuating the bowels. Cold water dashed on the extremities or abdomen was a favourite prescrip tion of the late Dr Rush. A method somewhat similar has been proposed in the Edinburgh Medical Commenta. ries, which in many eases has been known to be opsowice. The patient is to be taken out of bed, and made towalk about on the cold floor of a damp apartment. At the same time, porringers of cold water are to be dashed on his feet, legs, and thighes; and this must be continued for an hour or longer, if a stool be not procured before that time, though this will generally be the case much sonen and the second of the second s concluding the brakment of Interior Colors I want a tion of the late De Reader of method somewhat has been proposed on the bleakargh Andiena Comments about on the orlas floor of a dam's apartment all the been ontonered a stool by not more in before his

The exercise does not at all impair the patients strength but rather adds to it. Some very remarkable instances are odele ced, where this proved effectual, after every thing else had failed In one person, the disease had come on with an habitual costiveness, and the patient had been for a week, tomented with a violent pain and vomiting, which could be stopped neither by anodynes nor any other medicines, the sharpest glysters being returned unattered; and all hinds of purgatives thrown up soon after they were swallowed zbut by the above mentioned method a sloot was procured in this ty-five minutes, and the patient recovered. It is well known that the skin of some persons is so irritable, that if exposed to cold it will bring on purging, but not with standing this a practice which seems so harardous as that just mentioned, should be adopted with caution. The warm applications which Imentioned, when treating of those remedies which are used to calm irritation of the stomach, are beneficiat in the other stages of the disease. To these may also be added the vapour bath and flannel roller, the first of which,

parted on one person, In hierar had come on with bilized to livery, and the parient had seen for a work, to. Noppide neether by anodimes, not any other medicines, the of purpolives the own up soon after they were executioned which his par mainted, and the patient recounds. It is well are used to calon conduction of the Monach, are penetred is highly serviceable of Blister large enough to cover the who abdomen will sometimes succeed in arresting this diseases Should all the remedies which I have enumerated fail we have still one resort. Meroury urged to salivation will frequently snatch the patient from the apparent grasp of death. There has several cases came under my notice; when the disease was very obstinate; but as soon as phyalism had taken place, the impleasant symptoms disappear ed. I have never seen a passer terminate fatally where the mouth became sore in consequence of the use of mir cury. Much might be said of the utility of this me diene in Colic, but to ensure it's employment, it is necessary only to mention that among its advocates are Trofe from Chapman and Physich. Those who are subject to att tacks of the bolic should cautiously abstain from all hinds oforuse, flatulent food, and from fermented lequory they Thould also avoid, as much as possible, any exposure towel and moisture, taking due care to obviate costivenes by a timely use of some gentle laxative.

a haghly resincealle. A Blister lange inou abdomen will some loved survey in graveling this discussion Thould all the remedial which I have enumerated fail see have shill one redort. Thereway was to Sulvention will the discovered very extended but as some a fity along beed laker popuration and law and sumplementing any men de I have never soid arease tominale julally where The month became Soiling obverguing of the weel this surpolluch might be said of the ideally of this mediene in lefter hat to enour its en elegant it and four ont to mention that among its entirection are diet group Chapman and Property They who of in the flatelled food and from famouring legions the will allo asoid, a squeek as providen in in comment land and moisture, taken dut care to christe, extremip box ele use of some aculle laxalive.